

Double Parton Scattering Contribution to $pp \rightarrow W^+W^+$

Miroslav Myska

Department of Physics

FNSPE, Czech Technical University in Prague

Brehova 7, 115 19, Prague, Czech Republic

1 Introduction

With larger energies of hadron collisions, the sea component of parton distribution functions (PDF) grows rapidly and the probability for multiple parton interactions (MPI) within the same collision becomes non-negligible, see e.g. [1]. This study searches for the kinematic selection criteria for estimation of measurable MPI fraction in p-p collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$. The process under study is the production of pair of W^+ gauge bosons decaying leptonically into a pair of same-sign muons.

2 Signal Selection

Four types of single parton scattering (SPS) background processes are studied in order to distinguish the kinematics of double parton scattering (DPS) signal process from the total same-sign di-muon data. These processes include W^+W^+jj , W^+Z , ZZ , and $t\bar{t}$ productions. The strongest selective power can be found in jet analysis and in detection of oppositely charged muons. All events containing at least one jet with $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$ or events containing μ^- with $p_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$ are rejected. Further signal selection can be reached via detailed muon kinematics analysis. Results are written in Table 1. The detector acceptance and transverse momentum thresholds are motivated by the ATLAS detector performance [2]. There are other tools allowing

| $\sigma [fb]$ | DPS: W^+W^+ | SPS: W^+W^+jj | W^+Z | ZZ | $t\bar{t}$ |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|-------|-------------------|
| <i>All events</i> | 1.96 | 4.59 | 68.21 | 36.41 | 8.8×10^3 |
| <i>Full Event Selection</i> | 0.86 | 0.04 | 1.85 | 0.27 | 0.89 |
| survived | 44% | 1% | 3% | 1% | $10^{-2}\%$ |

Table 1: Summary of five studied processes characterized by production cross sections as well as by the fractions of appropriate events surviving the final selection.

signal separation but their usage has to be carefully considered. The signal production cross section is already very small and the statistics should be kept as high as possible.

For instance, pseudo-rapidity distributions can be used to separate muons into two detector hemispheres according to its sign. Both DPS and SPS W^+W^+ processes slightly prefer to have the muons in the opposite η hemispheres ($\eta_{Asym} > 0$), while the W^+Z , ZZ , and $t\bar{t}$ processes prefer muons occupying the same η hemispheres ($\eta_{Asym} < 0$). Figure 1 shows the η_{Asym} values for the individual data sub-samples in five bins. In order to explore the maximum selective power of this asymmetry, we plot its values in dependence on the minimal allowed pseudo-rapidity of muons, η_{min} , as suggested e.g. in [3]. The bin for $\eta_{min} = 0$ corresponds to the entire considered detector acceptance. Higher bins cut gradually off the central region of the detector in order to increase the difference among the data sub-samples. We may conclude that the more forward muons, the more significant differences in η_{Asym} values for the investigated processes can be observed.

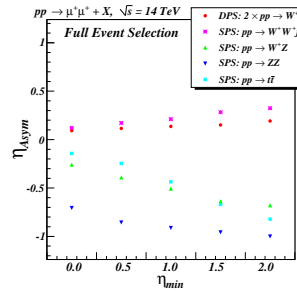


Figure 1: Results for muon η asymmetry.

3 Summary

The analysis of kinematical characteristics of single and double parton scattering was performed using the LO Monte Carlo generators Herwig++ [4] and MadGraph [5]. The final result will strongly depend on the detection and identification efficiencies of the specific detector. However, the parton level results presented in this paper indicates the measurability of the studied process with the estimated cross section of 0.84 fb. Signal-to-background ratio of 0.28 leads to the high luminosity measurements. $\mathcal{O}(100 fb^{-1})$ of data is required to be analysed in order to reach signal significance of 5σ above the background.

References

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